

THE INTELLIGENCER.

PENDLETON & TAYLOR, Editors.

Published in CORNER Main and Quincy Streets,

ENTRANCE ON QUINCY STREET, BY

Beatty & Co.

TRIMM.—DAILY, per annum, \$5 00
(Or 10 cents per week.)

WEEKLY, per annum, \$3 00

—WHEELING, W. Va.—

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1855.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated with unusual eclat at various places. In Pottsville, Pa., the monument in honor of Henry Clay will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Pollock will be present on the occasion, and invitations have been sent to many distinguished statesmen. The city of Boston has appropriated \$10,000 for the celebration of the 4th, and the city of Detroit \$1000. In Huntington, N. J., there will also be a display on a very large scale.

Ecclesiastical.—The Methodists of Canada West, at their late meeting, made two important changes in their church policy. They have consented to extend the period of a minister's residence on a circuit from two to five years, in any case where a request to that effect emanates from a quarterly meeting of the circuit. They have also consented to admit an equal representation of clerical and lay members at the annual district meeting of the convention.

The National Intelligencer contains a long and able article against nullification, secession and disunionism. Since the South Carolina trouble there is very little of these heresies in the South. The "evil weeds" have been transplanted to the North, and there they appear just now to thrive handsomely. Besides, Northern disunionism is not a bold and manly proceeding, like Southern nullification. That is an erroneous doctrine—but it is upon which men may argue, and about which they were ready to take their stand for life or death. But the disunionism of the Northern agitators is meang-seeking to hide itself under State laws, designed to obstruct the action of the Constitution, and yet pretending not to invalidate the provisions of that instrument. Our hope is, that the Union men of the North will, in time, put down the agitators and traitors, All honor to them if they even try!

The Charleston Mercury observes that, according to present appearances the siege of Sebastopol, even if the allies capture the place, will have cost them the best part of two years campaign, the sacrifice of two hundred thousand men, and the cost of three hundred millions of money. Its capture, with the conquest of the whole peninsula of the Crimea, will not impair the ability of Russia to defend the body of her territories and will therefore be no step towards the humiliation of that Empire. It will be simply a change of the scenes of war, to positions which Russia will have greater means of defending, and the allies less facility for attacking. The question will then be one of time and endurance. Thus we have the prospect of a war of infinite duration.

Mrs Robinson, the "veiled murderer," who is convicted to be hung for murder, in Troy, N. Y., on Thursday last, sent to request the attendance of Father Havermaas. The reverent gentleman called at the jail, when he was informed by the Sheriff that her actions and speech had been of the most violent description since she had received her sentence, and that he deemed it not proper for any one to see her at present, but in the course of two or three days, when she appears a little more calm and sensible of her position, he should have the opportunity of seeing her.

The Abolitionists in Pittsburgh have been exercising themselves in stealing nang negroes. It appears that some philanthropic Virginian died, and in his will had provided for the manumission of certain slaves. A Mr. Henry, who was charged with the execution of the will, was on his way to Ohio with the negroes to purchase land for and settle them comfortably. When Mr. Henry arrived at Pittsburgh the Abolitionists, unable to comprehend a feeling of benevolence that they never possessed, did not believe that these people were free, and actually enticed them away from their protectors; that is, shot them away from themselves. Of course Mr. Henry let them go and made no effort to reclaim them. This reminds us of an anecdote told of a thief who stole his own hat and was caught in the act. After showing his captors that the hat was really his own, and being questioned why he should act so strangely, assigned as a reason that he had not stolen anything for a month, and he was afraid that his hand would get out at the business for want of practice and you see I was right, for hang it all you caught me in the act. We presume that, as but very few slaves are now taken to Pittsburgh, those abolitionists were disposed to practice stealing on free ones.—*Low, Je.*

HARD WORK FOR PRESIDENTS.—An English traveler, Mr. Weld, in a new work on this country, relates the following on the duties of the President:—Although General Pierce is remarkable for his inability in private life, he is popular. He is a successful man of business. More than once he complained of the tremendous labor of his office, and it is so great as to scarcely leave him a single's leisure. Some change in the duties, said he, must be made, as no man can stand the work, even for four years. You can form no idea, he added, of the number of voluminous manuscript documents connected with public business which I have read! Suggesting that in many cases this might be done by a secretary, he replied: No, it is better to read and master even the most lengthy document, for then I am in a position to cut a man short if he is talking nonsense! This submission is significant of active participation in the business of the government.

CHOLERA.—This disease has almost disappeared from western waters and cities. In Mississippi it has broken out among the slaves on some of the plantations. General Polk, of Chico county, lost twenty-three slaves within 3 days.—Another planter in the vicinity lost seven slaves. The disease, however, is not general over that section of the country.

Died, at his residence on the Cattaraugus Reservation, June 17th, Henry Two-Guns, (Haja-on-gueh), head chief of the Seneca Nation of Indians, aged 70 years. Two-Guns was a stepson of the famous orator Red-Jacket, and was born within the limits of the now city of Buffalo. He was engaged in the war of 1812, exposing the cause of his great-father, the President, participated in the battles of Bridgewater and Chippewa; and for a long series of years exercised a controlling influence over his nation.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) State Sentinel, speaking of a recent visit of Mr. Amos Kendall to Indianapolis, says:—The old gentleman is feeble and worn, and exceedingly gray headed, and tottering to be hung. The sturdiest advocate of the gallows ought to be satisfied with the repudiation proposed. The idea of hanging a woman is too brutal and revolting to be entertained in any civilized community.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia will commence its annual session at Lewisburg on Tuesday, the third day of July next.

The "Ossian War" continues in Indiana, the volunteers' companies being called out in various counties to disperse the rioters.

Suspense notes purporting to have been issued by the Transvaal Bank of Philadelphia, are to be recalled.

From the San Francisco Herald, June 1.
Extensive Conflagration.

INCENDIARY.—DESTRUCTION OF THIRTY BUILDINGS.—SHARING OF STEVENSON'S BLOCK.

An exceptionally long anticipated event Friday morning, and resulted in far less damage than was to have been expected. At precisely 9 o'clock, Mr. G. L. Johnson, who was then in bed, heard a loud noise of smoke being sent from about the centre of the block bounded by Front, Davis, Sacramento and Commercial streets; and by the time the alarm was fairly sounded, broad sheets of flame were curling up from separate buildings, and the destruction of the block was inevitable. It appears that the fire was lighted by the torch of the incendiary in three places. The first was first sent bursting from the roof of an unoccupied tenement in the rear of Porter's Apothecary store on Commercial street, and immediately after it was discovered that the rest portions of the block were unoccupied, except by vagrants, and the occurrence of a destructive fire in that locality was by no means unexpected.

The row of untenanted and dilapidated three-story buildings on Sacramento street, formerly known as Stevenson's block, and later designed by the title of the vagrant's block, shared a desolate fate; hardly a timber of the old mockery escaped the consuming element. Considering the extent of ground over which the fire spread, the loss is considerable. The ground is certainly of more value than its present location; when it was encumbered with untenantable dwellings, the wind was light from the north east, but as the fire became hottest, the cold air filled in, and the flames were whirled with great fury until at the front of the block stood the wind changed to the west, blowing smoke and flame back over the ruins. Measures of safety, together with the immense quantity of water flooding the buildings on Front street prevented injury to the buildings on the opposite side of that street. The retail clothing stores on Commercial street were sufficiently out of danger for the first fifteen minutes to admit of saving the stock.

The stock and her fixtures of the New Orleans Exchange drinking saloons at the corner of Davis and Commercial streets, were entirely consumed—loss about \$6000. The next adjoining to this, on Commercial street, was a lodging house, kept by J. Benton—in fixtures about \$3000. The next by Dr. Porter's drug store; in the rear of which the fire was first discovered—loss \$1500. The next were clothing and stores intervening unoccupied. The proprietors of the Swiss Republican Restaurant state their loss at \$100. The building corner of Front and Commercial streets was only partially burnt—office furniture saved. The next store on Front street was occupied by J. S. Kinnier & Co., flour and grain dealers—stock saved. The buildings were owned by Mr. Rich. The next adjoining building, extending to Sacramento street, was owned by W. H. Bowen, and occupied as the Metropolitan Saloon. The furniture of the only occupied house on the Sacramento street side was incalculably saved. The fronts of the wooden tenements on Commercial street, opposite the fire, evidence the intensity of the heat to which they were subjected.

17th Master of the Sabine (Pa.) American, is a bit of wag. In the last number of his paper he says that twenty-one years ago, three young gentlemen of Smithfield county, and one from a neighboring town, were examined together by a committee of twelve lawyers, and the next day admitted to practice at the bar. One of the young gentlemen, after a career of usefulness and distinction at the bar, served several sessions in Congress with great credit to himself, and now occupies the important and responsible office of Auditor of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The second was also one of the most distinguished members of the bar, and represented the county in the Legislature with distinguished ability. Subsequently he located himself in Schuylkill county, and is now President Judge of that important District. The third is now a distinguished lawyer in Western Pennsylvania. The fourth—but here we must let Mr. Master speak for himself.

The fourth, the writer of this article, having higher aspirations, now occupies the elevated position of editor and proprietor of a country newspaper, and looks down with complacency upon his valued friends and old associates, with whom he has spent some of the happiest hours of life, knowing well full, if they have not reached so high a pinnacle on the ladder of fame, it was not for the want of merit or ability on their part."

From Purch. A Nightingale in the Camp.

The more before Sebastian I a more heroic host There were lost, in hardship and peril, in their past.

The forenoon of those warlike peers a famous thing to be I saw the first among them go, if thou hast eyes to see!

Not the good Lord, nor yet the great Omar, Nor the fierce Pelissier, though thousands of war, Behold the soldier who in battle exults above the rest! That English madman, Loder, is our bravest and our best!

Brave men, as I care, are plentiful, the most of none are true.

Not to lose their feet, they devoured the twenty masters ("Under protest") but this year they have brought a suit against the lord, and demanded that the case shall be decided before the 13th of May,

Principal Office—BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 12, 1855.

WHEELING City Omnibus Lines, For Railroads, Steamboats, Hotels, and Private Residents, at all Hours, Day and Night.

CHARGES.

Passenger with baggage, 25 cents

Passenger without baggage, 15 cents

Person writing an address to call for, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents

Person writing an address to be sent to another, 10 cents